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THE RIPLEY ADVERTISER J. F. FORD.

TERMS:—The ADVERTISER will be issued regularly every Saturday, at \$2 50, in advance in every instance. No subscription will be received for a less period than six months. ADVERTISEMENTS will be charged at the rate of ONE DOLLAR per square, (ten lines or less) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each continuance. Announcing candidates for office—ten for State and five for County—invariably in advance. The CASH will be required for all Job work when delivered—this rule will be strictly observed. Letters addressed to this office on business, must be post paid, or they might not be attended to. Advertisements should be marked with the number of insertions on the margin, or they will be continued until ordered out, an charge accordingly.

General Washington a Youth.—The following beautiful tribute to Washington, we extract from the 7th vol. of "Bancroft's United States."

"After long years of strife, of repose, and of renewed, England and France solemnly agreed to be at peace.

"The treaties of Aix la Chapelle had been negotiated by the ablest Statesman of Europe, in the most liberal forms of monarchical diplomacy. They believed themselves the arbiters of mankind, the pacificators of the world, reconstructing the colonial system on a basis which should endure for ages, confirming the peace of Europe by the nice adjustments of martial forces.

"At the very time of the Congress of Aix la Chapelle, the woods of Virginia sheltered the youthful George Washington, the son of a widow. Born by the side of the Potomac, beneath the roof of a Westmoreland farmer, almost from infancy, his lot had been that of an orphan.

No Academy had welcomed him to its shades, no College crowned him with its honors. To read, to write, to cipher—these had been his degrees in knowledge. And now, at sixteen years of age, in quest of an honest maintenance, encountering intolerable toil; cheered onward by being able to write to a school boy friend, "Dear Richard, a doubleton is my constant gain every day and sometimes six pistols; 'himself his own cook, having no spit but a forked stick, no plate but a large chip;" roaming over spurs of the Alleghenies, and along the banks of the Shenandoah; alive to nature, and sometimes "spending the best of the day in admiring the freeness and richness of the land;" among skin-clad savages, with their scalps and rattles, or uncouth emigrants, "that would never speak English," rarely sleeping in a bed; holding a bearskin a splendid couch; glad of a resting place for the night upon a little hay, straw, or fudder, and often camping in the forest, where the place nearest the fire was a happy luxury; this strippling surveyor in the woods, with no companion but his unlettered associates, and no implements of science but his compass and chain, contrasted strangely with the imperial magnificence of the Congress of Aix la Chapelle.

"And yet God had selected, not Kaunitz, nor Newcastle, not a monarch of the house of Hapsburg, nor of Hanover, but the Virginia strippling to give an impulse to human affairs, and as far as events can depend on an individual, had placed the rights and destinies of countless millions in the keeping of the Widow's Son.

CUBA.—It has been said, upon what grounds we do not know, that England is still casting a longing eye towards Cuba, and that she has been taking measures to wrest this magnificent island from the feeble grasp of Spain; and that it is with this view, that she has taken so active a part in Spanish affairs, and has involved the government in pecuniary obligations which it has no means of discharging, except by surrendering the brightest jewel in the Spanish crown. Cuba is unquestionably the greatest prize that offers itself to the cupidity of territorial ambition. Its position at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, which it almost closes, leaving a narrow passage on each side, gives it a commercial and political importance of incalculable value, and would render its possession by any of the great maritime powers an object of well founded jealousy to the United States. Its boundless fertility, its magnificent harbors, and the almost impregnable fortifications of its capital, render it almost a kingdom in itself; and although its resources have never been fully developed, it yields a revenue of \$12,000,000, under the loose and corrupt system which has always marked the Spanish custom house. With a rigorous

yet enlightened government, with improvements in the internal communications, and in the system of agriculture, Cuba might be made the garden of the world; and the ships of all nations, which crowd her capacious harbors, might bring her the tribute of the whole globe in return for her productions.

The fall of Espartero and the restoration of Queen Christine, which follows, will place the government of Spain under the influence of France, and it is supposed that the young Queen will marry a son of Louis Philippe, either the Duke d'Aumale or the Duke de Montpensier, the latter and younger of whom is now traveling in the south of France. If the overthrow of Espartero and his party has been complete, if Christine is restored to the Regency, and the French alliance is consummated, of course the English design upon Cuba will fall through; for Louis Philippe will be actuated not only by jealousy of England, but by regard for his own family in preventing any suchcession from taking place. It is said that the fear of all this, and not any particular sympathy for the cause of good government in Spain, has been the motive of England's exertions in behalf of Espartero; and it is supposed that she is still regarding with an anxious eye the commotions in Spain, in the hope that the ex-Regent may again be called to take the helm of government. England, it is supposed, favors an alliance for the young Queen with a Coburg, probably Leopold, a younger brother of the husband of the Queen of Portugal, but whose family is also allied to that of Louis Philippe.

What may be the views of the people of Cuba upon this question, of such vital importance to them, it is impossible to say, as, from the censorship of the press and the despotic nature of the government, there is properly speaking, no public opinion there. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that the interests of the Island would suffer by a transfer to either of the great powers, and most particularly to England; as the policy of emancipation, which has been carried out in the British West Indies, would be regarded as absolutely ruinous to Cuba.

Prov. Jour.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the British steamer *Hibernian*, which arrived at Boston, on the 19th ult. at 12 o'clock, M., Liverpool dates have been received to the 4th of Oct. and London to the 31.

The most important intelligence by this arrival, is a large sale of 20,000 bales of cotton, at an advance of 1d per pound. The cotton market opened and closed firm.

Among the passengers on board of the steamer, is Mr. Lawrence Abbott and family, and Mr. Papanti and family.

The Queen and Prince Albert were at Windsor Castle. The royal babe was doing well.

The steamer *Memnon*, having on board the India mail, has been lost off the coast of Africa. No lives were lost, and all the treasures on board were saved.

The situation of affairs in Spain are represented as very critical. It was believed that the existing government could not retain power. The northern powers, according to the *Swabian Mercury*, had resolved not to recognize the new government, unless the young Queen should consent to marry the eldest son of Don Carlos, under the condition that he should ascend the throne.

From France the news is unimportant. A meeting had been held of the Parisian editors at the house of Mr. Arago, the great savant, in relation to the barricading of Paris—but nothing was resolved upon.

In Ireland, the repeal movement is attaining such a moral power, that it was apprehended that the English government would have to resort to force to put it down.

Disturbances were still rife in Wales. Several acts of violence had been perpetrated, and the *Rebeccaes* were carrying all before them. It was supposed that the affairs of Wales were approaching a decisive crisis.

Our Paris dates are to the 30th of September.

Rumors from Washington.—The Washington correspondent of the New York True Sun, who is generally the best informed of the letter writers of that quarter, says several foreign appointments will soon be made vacant. Col. Todd is expected to return from Russia, Mr. Jenifer from Austria, and

Barrow from Portugal. Tyson, of Philadelphia, one of the original friends of General Harrison. The mission to Portugal has since been offered to and accepted by a gentleman in North Carolina. Mr. Wise is spoken of for the Austrian mission, and Mr. Spencer for that of Russia. Other diplomatic changes are in anticipation. Mr. Everett will be recalled in a few weeks, but who will be sent to London or Paris has not been determined. Mr. Spencer will not remain in his present post one month after Congress assembles, and will leave no friends behind him. Porter's rejection will create an additional vacancy in the Cabinet.

[Louisville Journal.]

A TRUE STORY.

It was one of the first days of spring, when a lady who had been watching by the sick bed of her mother for some weeks went out to take a little exercise, and to enjoy fresh air. She hoped that she might hear a bird sing, or see some little wild flowers which would speak to her with future hope, for her heart was heavy with anxiety and sorrow.

After walking to some distance she came to a ropewalk. She was familiar with the place, and being fond of the smell of tar, she entered. At one end of the building she saw a little boy turning a very large wheel, she thought it was too laborious work for such a child, and as she came near him she spoke to him.

"Who sent you to this place?" she asked him.

"No body, I came here of myself."

"Does your father know you are here?"

"I have no father."

"Are you paid for your labor?"

"Yes, I get nine cents a day."

"What do you do with your money?"

"I give it all to my mother."

"Do you like this work?"

"Well enough, but if I did not I should do it, that I might get money for my mother."

"How long do you work in the day?"

"From nine till twelve in the morning, and from two till twelve in the afternoon."

"How old are you?"

"Almost nine."

"Are you never tired of turning this great wheel?"

"Yes sometimes."

"And what do you do then?"

"I take the other hand."

"The lady gave him a piece of money."

"Is this for my mother?" asked he, looking pleased.

"No, it is for yourself," she replied.

"I thank you ma'am," the boy said, and the lady bade him farewell. She went home strengthened in her devotion to duty, and instructed in true practical christian philosophy, by the words and examples of a little child, and she said to herself the next time the duty seems too hard for me, I will, like this little boy, not complain, but take the other hand.—*Child's Friend.*

WEST POINT.—A military gentleman, a passenger down in Troy, informs us that Gen. Wool, U. S. A., and staff in their brilliant uniforms, were his fellow passengers, and landed at West Point to review that post. He describes the general's reception and the attendant circumstances in glowing phrase.

Upon arriving at the wharf he was received by the officers of the post and the company of dragoons stationed there, whose movements upon the occasion our informant (no trifling Judge) terms the uniformity and soldiery bearing, while the reverberations from a park of artillery upon the hill, manned by the Cadets, died away among the mountains in sullen magnificence.

It may be objected that nothing less than perfection is expected from regular troops; if such is expected, it is more than always exists to our certain knowledge.

FROM SANTA FE.—Mr. Weatherhead's company of Santa Fe traders, one hundred and forty in number, have arrived in Independence, Missouri, and twelve of their number, including Mr. W., arrived at St. Louis on the 13th instant on their way to the east to purchase goods. The Republic can say they have in their possession five hundred pounds weight of gold and silver, in bars. We expect them here in a few days for the purpose of reducing their pounds sterling to dollars and cents, and throwing them into general circulation.

MYSTERIOUS.—About fifteen years since, a man came to Bristol township, Guernsey county, Ohio, and sold a clock, for which he took a note, which was never presented

for payment. A few weeks since, in the trunk of an hollow tree, which had fallen, fourteen of the same kind of clocks were found, the wooden part of the cases decayed. It is feared he was murdered, and the clocks deposited in the tree in which, when standing, a hole was cut to hide the deed.

I WILL SIGN THE PLEDGE WHEN I AM IN DANGER.

Such was the reply of a gentleman of lofty feelings to a reformed drunkard, who, in the simplicity and kindness of his heart, asked him to sign the pledge—"I will when I am in danger?" said the reformed man, "and who is to be the judge? If you look out of your own eyes, you may not perceive that you are in danger; but if you were to look out of mine, you might see that you are. I once stood where you stand and did not know that I was in danger. But my opinion was no difference as to the fact. It would have been well for me if I had known the truth."

But all the experience and reasoning of such men seems to be lost upon the self-esteemed prudent drinker. He rushes on until he has passed that fatal boundary (when and where he knows not,) and then he cannot stop. The only hope we can have of such gentlemen, and it is a strong one if they are philanthropists and Christians, is the good of others. If the reformed man had said to him—"Sir, in view of the wide-spread evils of intemperance, of the number reformed, of their need of the power of example and sympathy in such a yourself and in prospect of saving thousands on thousands of children and youth who are yet unseated by the destroyer, will you not forego the pleasure of drinking intoxicating drinks; and as the pledge is the only platform on which we can stand, are you not willing to unite with us in this bonds of fellowship and secure our rescue?" he might have met with success; for surely he must have been wanting in the first principles of benevolence to have done otherwise than given his name, and united with him his destiny. "Knowing," says a gentleman of high standing, and who is himself a practical totaler, and one, therefore, who, for himself, could not seem to need the pledge—"knowing that I can be doing no wrong, and believing that I may do much good, I am going myself to sign the temperance pledge." May every reader who has not done it come to the same conclusion! He may be instrumental in saving some, he knows not who or how many, from inevitable ruin. Come, gentlemen, and sign the pledge!

John Jones of the Madisonian informs the anxious public that he never was a Whig but uniformly a Locofoco, and voted for Van Buren in 1840. In behalf of the Whig party, we thank him for the information.—*Tribune.*

Mr. Irving.—A letter from Paris, dated on the 20th ult., states that Mr. Irving, our minister to Spain, who has been seriously ill at Madrid, has sufficiently recovered to make a trip to France for the benefit of his health. He arrived at Versailles on the 16th of September, where, and in Paris, he was expected to pass several weeks.

LOOK AT THE HEAVENS.—To such as can find time to turn away from the din of the world's vocations and direct their gaze towards the heavens, the evening sky, at present, offers a most inviting scene. Four of the principal planets of our system and one of the asteroid, are now visible on the same side of the firmament, and almost concentrated within four contiguous zodiacal constellations. These planets are Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel, and Juno, which with their seventeen satellites and our moon, presents the rare and interesting spectacle of twenty-two planetary orbs visible from the earth on the same zone of the celestial canopy. Juno and Herschel are only invisible to the naked eye. Jupiter may be readily detected a little east of a south direction, by his superior brilliancy. Mars may be found more to the west, shining as it were alone, with a brilliant and peculiar reddish light. Between the two, nearly a third of the way from Mars, in a line curved upwards, almost directly south of the observer, Saturn may be distinguished, resembling a star of the first magnitude, but different inasmuch as its light is steady and unchangeable, while that of the stars is twinkling. They are visible evening soon after sunset, and will continue to be for several weeks to come.—*Springfield Gaz.*

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.—The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, under date of Sept. 20th, writes as follows:

Two distinguished gentlemen from Italy paid me a visit yesterday, and gave me instructive details of the situation of the Peninsula. Smuggling was the real origin of the late partial insurrection of the Papal States; conspiracies are always ready for the improvement of opportunity in all the great divisions of Italy; they disclose themselves foolishly, they only augment the power of the authorities, and in particular the irresistible means and unremitting watch of Austria. Disorders and manifestations of revolt at Rome are owing as much to the laxity and leniency of the ecclesiastical rule as to any other cause. In general the Peninsula thrives, elementary education is diffused, commerce enlarged, internal improvement studied and prosecuted by Governments, the patriots, so called, despair of any efficient co-operation from without; the Austrian scheme of a Zoll Verein is thwarted at Turin and Naples by both British and French diplomacy.

Another discovery.—The Boston mail states that after a long course of chemical experiments, the art of bleaching of whitening straw to any degree of whiteness, even that of snow, if desired, has been discovered by a gentleman of that city. It is regarded as one of much importance to Straw Hat and Bonnet manufacturers, the attainment of which has been the subject of considerable research by scientific men in this country, and in Europe, for many years. All kinds of Straw, Mantilla, Grass, Leghorn, and such vegetable articles as enter into the composition of hats and bonnets, not only new, but the careworn hats having passed through all the wars this side of '76 can be transformed in an hour or two into a new article more beautiful than any now to be found in market.

Incidents in the Burning of the Missouri.—We have heard of two animal occurrences on board the steamer that strike us as singular, and at the same time, characteristic.

There was on board a pet bear, which, as the flames were raging, became more and more excited, until, as they burst forth on the decks, the infuriated animal leaped into their midst and perished.

There was also on board a Newfoundland bitch with her pup. While the men remained at quarters she too remained, and going in and out among them calmly as usual; but when the last man had left the fated ship, she went to her kennel, took the pup in her mouth, and running out of the bowsprit sprang into the water and swam ashore with out dropping her precious burden.—*N. Y. Amer.*

O'CONNELL AND REPEAL.—The Repealers in Ireland it seems, says the New York Express, whom O'Connell has so long kept in training, now and then break out of the harness; and the great Agitator himself, to keep up the agitation, we see adding new fuel to the flame. These things betoken the beginning of the end. O'Connell finds that to keep up the steam he must throw in more pitch and resin, but if he does, then comes the explosion and the final end. Thus he is in danger of losing the support of his followers from inaction, and of the crime of treason if he commits an overt act.

Thus Mr. O'Connell finds himself in the usual position of all revolutionizers. To stand still is to lose his followers. To go ahead is to resist British law backed by British bayonets. His followers already preach sedition, and will anon be guilty of treason. If he goes with them, he goes to the gallows; if he backs out, he is branded as recreant and coward. Affairs in Ireland, it is now clear, are reaching the beginning of the end. If O'Connell can bridge the people up, and keeping them within the law, yet keep them agitating and wrathfully excited, he can do what mortal man has never done before with a mob or a multitude. The probable end of it all will be the flight of O'Connell and the barristers to New York city, and a new inundation of America by the Irish peasantry, where they will find better laws, and, if they choose to enjoy them, happier homes.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor Nicholas had issued an ukase, establishing a uniform rate of postage throughout the empire. By another ukase, his Majesty authorized the foundation of a bank at Tomak, in Siberia, the first establishment of the kind in Asiatic Russia.